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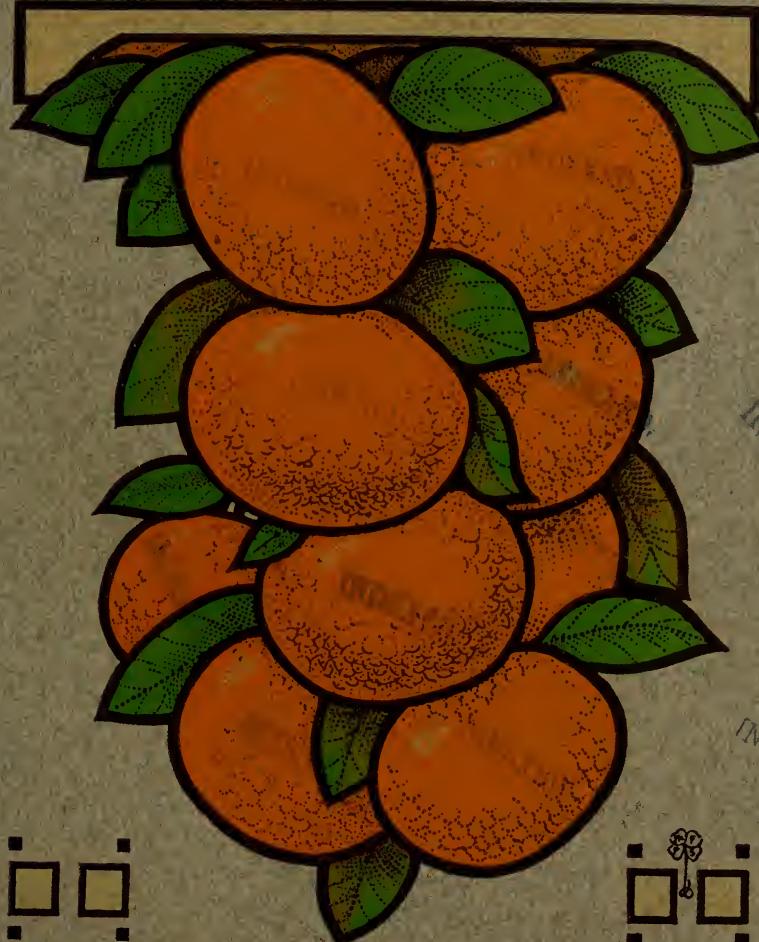


42
1914/15
RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

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MISSISSIPPI FARMS CO. NURSERIES WIGGINS MISS.



SOUTHERN FRUITS
ROSES AND
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Our Terms and Methods

Terms

Cash with order, if for immediate shipment. If for future delivery, 25 per cent advance payment when order is booked, balance to be payable before trees are shipped.

Applying Prices

Five, fifty and five hundred of one class at ten, one hundred and one thousand rates, respectively.

Substitution

In ordering please state whether we may substitute some similar variety in case those ordered are not in stock.

Shipping Season

We always prefer to wait until the trees are dormant, which ordinarily is about November 1, and continues to the last of February. It is possible to plant somewhat earlier or later than the above dates, but we consider the dormant period the time *par excellence* for Citrus-planting. We ship during the growing season only at purchaser's risk.

Proper Labeling

Everything sent out is plainly marked with the best quality of printed labels, attached with brass wire.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed and shipped according to instructions.

Liability

While we exercise the greatest care to have trees and plants true to label, and hold ourselves prepared, on proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, we do not give a warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than was paid for the trees or plants.

Claims

Every precaution is used to prevent errors, but if they occur we will promptly rectify them, if claim be made as soon as the error is discovered. All claims must be made within ten days after receipt of trees or they will not be allowed.

In Writing Orders

Give post-office address in full, including county and state. Also point of destination, if different from post-office address. If your post office and shipping addresses are the same, state this fact. Name route by which goods should be shipped, if there is any preference, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions. State whether shipment by freight or express is desired.

Mississippi Farms Company Nurseries

Wiggins, Mississippi

Why We Are in the Fruit Business



URING the past few years a revolution has taken place in the means by which farmers may make money, and they *must* take advantage of the new sources of profit. From corn and cotton, hay and other regular crops, farmers have been able to make a profit of \$10 to \$20 an acre each season during many generations. But \$10 in 1914 is worth no more than \$4 was twenty years ago. It follows that the farmer who depends on regular crops for his living is going to live pretty slim.

But just as the profits from regular crops have declined, the profits from fruits have increased. A few years ago there was no market at all for three-fourths of even the limited quantity of fruit grown. Then came the gradual increase in the price of meats, the nation-wide awakening to the value of fruit as a regular daily food, the knowledge of the necessity of fruit for health, and, by no means least, the immense improvement in methods of shipping and shipping facilities. The result was a demand for fruit, for more fruit, and for more, and still more. The demand, too, was for higher quality constantly—no insect- or disease-damaged fruit was asked for; certainly no low-quality fruit was accepted.

As the situation is now, fruit will pay the average farmer from five to ten times what he can make from regular crops from the same land and with the same amount of work. We met this idea several years ago, and as soon as possible we got into the fruit-growing business. It is the business for every live man living in the country. It is forced on farmers by changing times.

How Our Business Will Help You

This is our first general catalogue. Three years ago we began the nursery business, though our orchards are much older. If you study the farming situation, you will become convinced, just as we are, that fruit-growing is your best way to make money. And if we can demonstrate to you, through our own fruit-growing, that you should start this year, time will show that we have given you quite a lift along the road to independence.

You Must Plant None But Good Trees

It is vitally important when you start into fruit-growing that you get trees that will grow as they should, that are of the right varieties to produce fruit which ripens at the right time, and which has the color, size and flavor which brings the high prices. We produce such trees. We have more than four hundred acres of land devoted to propagating young fruit trees, and to orchards from which we cut buds and grafts. Our men who do the propagating work are old in the business, and are experts.

If you are interested in young trees, or in orchards and fruit-growing in general, you herewith have our cordial invitation to come to visit us. Our place is located on the main line of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad. If you come, we gladly will show you all about our methods of orcharding, and also about our handling of young trees from the seed to shipping. Our express shipments are made by the Southern Express Company.

Grafting and Budding from Bearing Trees

A young tree is somewhat like a young animal—it inherits, to a certain extent, the bearing and growing characteristics of its parent. Now it is a well-known fact that not all trees yield alike. One will yield heavily every year, while another growing beside it will miss many crops, or always produce less. Or the quality of the fruit may be different, even though the variety is the same. We aim to propagate only from trees selected for good, heavy bearing of perfect, high-quality fruit, and by doing so we secure not only certainty of trueness to name, but highly efficient orchard trees. Our trees have it in them to yield big crops.

The Mississippi Farms Company owns 40,000 acres of agricultural land adapted to Oranges, Pecans, general farming and fruit. At Wiggins, Mississippi, you will find a Demonstration Farm, large Canning Factory and Produce Company, also an Association of Farmers. If you are interested in knowing more about the great opportunities in the famous Wiggins district, write for circulars.

Hardy Citrus Fruits

The hardy Citrus fruits we list are the sorts that withstand the greatest amount of freezing weather without injury, and a few of the standard sorts of round Oranges, Grapefruit and Kumquats, all budded and grown upon the hardy *Citrus trifoliata* roots.



Satsuma Orange

These hardy sorts may be safely planted in favorable locations in the more southerly portions of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, the northern portion of Florida, the eastern coast section and south Texas. It takes a severe freeze to kill these hardy Citrus fruits. A frost or light freeze does them no injury.

THE CITRUS TRIFOLIATA, the stock or roots on which we bud these hardy Citrus fruits, is the hardest known species of the Citrus family, standing a temperature of zero. It is deciduous in its habits, shedding its foliage and hardening its growth early in the fall, remaining perfectly dormant until danger of cold is past in the spring. All varieties and sorts of Citrus fruits, including the Satsuma and other kid-glove varieties, as well as the standard round varieties of Oranges, Grapefruits (Pomelo) and Kumquats, when budded on *Citrus trifoliata*, partake of its hardness, and are rendered more resistant to cold and freezing weather.

Fruit produced on trees budded on the *Citrus trifoliata* ripen from two to three weeks earlier, and is far superior in quality to that grown on other stocks.

SOIL AND LOCATION. For maximum results and safety these hardy Citrus fruits should be planted only on land composed of sandy loam, closely underlaid with clay or marl, alluvial lands, clay and heavy stiff lands, draining readily but containing a goodly amount of moisture. When possible to do so, select a location protected on the north and west by dense or thick woodland (if natural, dense woodland, with evergreen foliage is not available, a windbreak may be planted that will be even better; see Camphor trees, page 7), or a body of water, the latter being preferable.

CULTURAL NOTES. Trees should be planted from 15 to 20 feet apart, except Kumquats, which may be planted from 10 to 15 feet apart. Land should be thoroughly broken, well pulverized and leveled; if in low damp land, it should be ridged in beds as wide as rows are apart, planting trees in center of beds. Good drainage is essential. Cultivate often and shallow throughout first season. Where fertilizer is required, it should be applied in two or three applications by spreading on ground in circles around the trees, 3 or 4 feet in diameter, and raking in. No pruning is needed aside from removing sprouts from below the union or bud. Any shaping of tree that may be desired can be done by pinching ends of tender branches. Let the tree take its natural low, spreading form. Future cultivation should consist of a shallow plowing and fertilizing during March, followed by frequent shallow cultivation until August, when space between trees should be seeded with cowpeas or other leguminous crops. Increase fertilizer in sufficient quantities to keep trees vigorous and healthy during the growing season; this may be spread on the ground in two or three applications.

PRICES OF HARDY CITRUS FRUIT TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED, BUDDED ON CITRUS TRIFOLIATA ROOTS

Standard stake-trained trees as chiefly grown and shipped from our Wiggins Nurseries:

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to ft., small size.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$33 00	\$300 00
2 to 3 ft., light size.....	60	5 00	45 00	400 00
3 to 4 ft., medium size.....	75	6 50	60 00	500 00
4 to 5 ft., standard size.....	85	8 00	75 00	650 00
5 to 7 ft., large size.....	1 00	9 00	85 00	800 00

PRICES OF LOW-BRANCHED CITRUS FRUIT TREES.

	Each	10	100	1000
No. 0, extra small, 12 to 18 in....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$225.00
No. 1, small size, 18 to 24 in.....	.40	3.50	30.00	260.00
No. 2, medium size, 24 to 30 in...	.45	4.00	35.00	300.00
No. 3, standard size, 2½ to 3 ft...	.50	4.50	40.00	350.00
No. 4, large size, 3 to 4 ft.....	.65	6.00	50.00	425.00

Special Note—The Caliper of the trees in the foregoing schedule at a point two inches above the bud will average about as follows:

No. 1.....	1-4 to 5-16 in. caliper
No. 2.....	5-16 to 7-16 in. caliper
No. 3.....	7-16 to 9-16 in. caliper
No. 4.....	9-16 to 5-8 in. caliper

SATSUMA. The most popular variety of the Mandarin type, made so by its resistance to cold, early ripening and fine quality of fruit when budded on the *Citrus trifoliata* roots. It is the hardiest of all edible fruiting varieties of Citrus, and in a dormant condition will stand a temperature of six to eight degrees above zero. Trees come into bearing very young; are prolific and robust. Fruit is medium size, somewhat flattened and inclined to be somewhat conical; color reddish orange; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, rind and segments part freely. The Satsuma Oranges can be easily eaten out of the hand without the aid of a knife or loss of a drop of juice. This variety is especially suited for planting throughout the Gulf States.

PARSON BROWN. Medium size, slightly oblong, with smooth, thin skin; fruit very heavy, solid and juicy, pulp tender, sweet and delicious. Ripe and sweet early in October, but not well colored until about the first of November. Color, when ripe, light orange, showy and attractive. Colors well in transit if picked early. Fruit will hang on trees in good condition until January. Trees strong, vigorous in growth and heavy fruiting. Generally considered the best early Orange planted in the Gulf States.

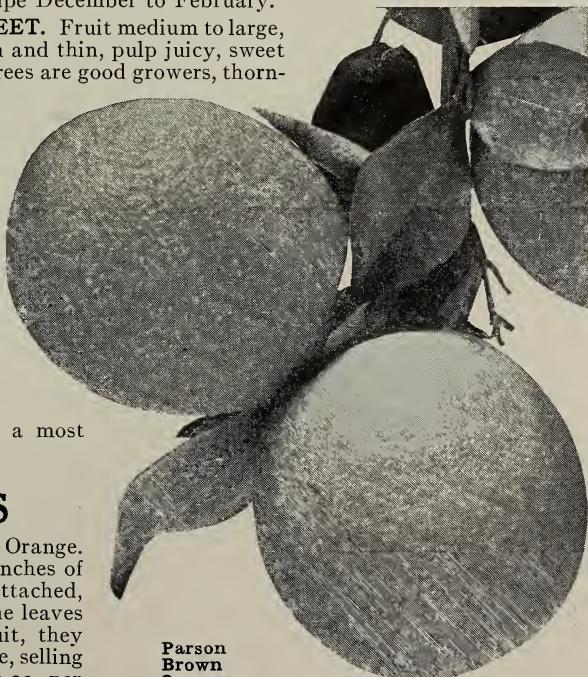
PINEAPPLE. The most prominent midseason Orange of the present time. Too much cannot be said in its praise. In its superior quality lies its special merit. Fruit above medium in size, thin, tough skin, smooth and bright. Pulp tender, abundance of most exquisitely flavored juice, with just the right amount of pleasant acidity mingled with sweet to make its quality unsurpassed. Tree of good growth, good producer. Fruit cures and ships well. Ripe December to February.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET. Fruit medium to large, somewhat oblong; skin smooth and thin, pulp juicy, sweet and delicious; quality best. Trees are good growers, thornless, and of a distinct spreading growth. Very hardy, standing several degrees more cold than most round varieties, being nearly as hardy as Satsuma. Medium season.

DUGAT. Introduced from Beeville, Texas. The most important Orange of Texas origin. An exceptionally hardy round Orange, adapted for planting to the extreme northern border of the Orange belt. Its vigorous growth, early bearing, prolificness and fine quality make it a most desirable sort.

KUMQUATS

Sometimes called Kinkan Orange. When the fruit is clipped in bunches of two or three, with a few leaves attached, packed in small boxes, with the leaves peeping from between the fruit, they make a most attractive package, selling readily at from \$3.50 to \$10.00 per



Parson
Brown
Oranges

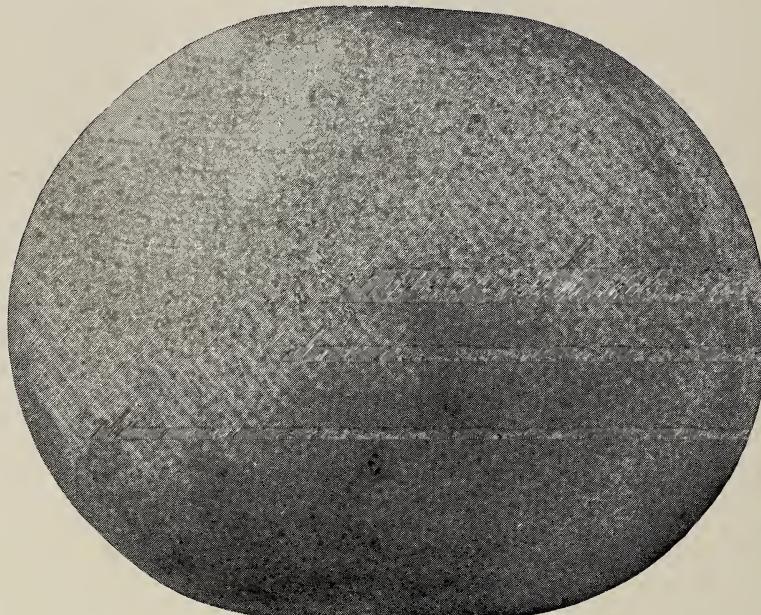
KUMQUATS, continued

thirty-two-quart crate. Fruit packed as suggested is chiefly used as a table decoration. The best season for marketing is from the middle of November to January.

The Kumquat is imported from Japan, where it withstands more cold than the Asiatic orange, and when budded on *Citrus trifoliata* roots it will stand a temperature of 15 degrees Fahrenheit without injury. It is as hardy as the Satsuma orange, and is adapted to the same cultural and other conditions. While the Kumquat is the smallest of the Citrus family commonly grown in the United States, it is a valuable and attractive novelty, and promises to become popular in all sections of the country.

NAGAMI. Oblong. Tree dwarf, bushy growth, dense head 8 to 10 feet in height; foliage light, glossy green; thornless, somewhat angled wood. Fruit 1½ to 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter; golden yellow rind, sweet pulp, sprightly and of fine flavor.

MARUMI. Round. Trees compact, 6 to 8 feet in height. Hardier than Nagami and stands more cold than the Satsuma orange. Fruit about an inch in diameter; light golden yellow; sweet, with a pleasant flavor, pulp and juice sprightly, quality fine. Ripens two or three weeks earlier than the oblong.



Duncan Grapefruit

POMELO, or GRAPEFRUIT

This is the popular breakfast and dessert fruit in the northern markets. Every year the demand increases, and the planter of good trees is sure of a steady income as soon as the trees begin to bear. We offer only two varieties, as our experience has shown them to be the most easily grown and cared for and the sorts that bring the highest prices in the market. Both sorts are budded on *Citrus trifoliata* roots.

KLUMB. This is a hardy variety similar to the Duncan. The original tree was imported from Japan by the late Ambrose Maginnis, of Ocean Springs. Buds were taken from this tree by V. L. Beyer in 1906 and budded on *Citrus trifoliata*. Two trees were set out in 1908 and have so far stood a temperature of 12 degrees above zero. We have budded from these trees and our supply is limited. Price \$1.50 each.

DUNCAN. This variety is undoubtedly the hardest of all, and we recommend it as one of the best. The fruit is large, and hangs until late spring or early summer. The skin is smooth, tough and handsomely colored. It is a splendid sort for shipping. Trees strong growers and bear freely and regularly. Prices same as for low-branched orange trees.

PLUMS

Hybrid varieties, obtained by crossing Japanese with native Plums, have most of the fine appearance and size of their Oriental parents, and all of the heavy annual bearing habits of their American parents. These sorts of Plums succeed so well in all the South that they have made Plum-growing highly profitable from Florida to the Rio Grande.

In the northern part of the Gulf States, Japanese Plums thrive well and sometimes are preferred to any others. We list both hybrid and Japanese sorts. All our trees are on Plum roots, which we have found to be the most satisfactory stock.

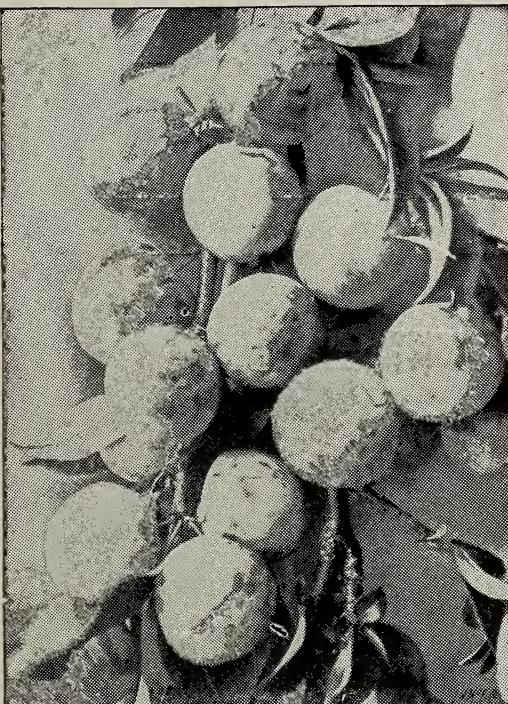
ABUNDANCE. Ripens early. Sweet or slightly subacid; pinkish or purplish red; cling; of finest quality. Heavy bearer and strong grower.

EXCELSIOR. Ripens in June. Subacid; with bluish bloom over deep wine-red; an inch and a half long and nearly round; heavy bearer, big grower. Very dependable, ships excellently and a great commercial variety.

STUMPE. Ripens early in May. This is a hybrid that seems to have all the size and beauty and abundant bearing habits of both its parents. Dark red with purple bloom; medium to large; very juicy.

WICKSON. Ripens late. Very deep red, of finest quality; and keeps a long time; exceptionally large. Valuable far south.

FLORIDA. Resembles Wickson in size, and Abundance in tree and productivity. Fruit 7 inches round, reddish or purplish yellow. Succeeds well in all the gulf-states and cotton-belt sections.



Hoyt Plums



Florida Plum

 **HOYT.** Bears its fruit in clusters which line the limbs. Medium to large, purplish red, with blue bloom; dark yellow meat; freestone.

TERREL. A variety similar in habit to the Excelsior; fruit is about 2 inches around, blunt and large. Color is reddish yellow, wine-color when ripe. Flesh thick and of splendid quality. One of the finest sorts for the gulf section.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$16 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00
6 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00

While we do not offer many kinds of fruit, we have the greatest confidence in those we list, and feel sure that everything we grow will satisfy the most discriminating growers.

PEACHES

Peaches really are more of a southern fruit than a northern fruit. They thrive exceedingly well even in lower Florida, and subtropical Texas. No argument is needed to prove that they make big profits when grown commercially, and as for home Peaches, plant them NOW, THIS YEAR. They should begin to bear when twenty months old, if you give the trees proper care.

Selection of the right varieties is vitally important. We have made this comparatively easy by eliminating from our list all doubtful sorts. Those we include are dependable in the gulf-coast section and farther north.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00

GLEN. Persian Honey. Large, oval, with blunt point; yellow practically covered with red; yellow flesh; free. An excellent shipper. Ripe June 1 to 15. Its high color, size and durability make it a most valuable sort.

HOWARD. South China. Peaches measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches through sidewise and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches through lengthwise. They are light green or white, covered with brilliant red; white flesh, sweet, and of noticeably good flavor. Freestone. Ripe May 5 to 15.

MIAMI. South China. Medium to large size, with stubby point; light yellow and red; yellow flesh. Ripe May 15. Thrives best in lower Mississippi, Florida and south Texas.

ANGEL. Peen-to. An old, reliable sort. Large; yellow and red skin; white flesh; splendid acid flavor. Free. Blooms late. Very attractive. Begins to bear young and yields heavy always. A splendid market Peach always in demand. Ripe June 20 to July 4.



Elberta Peaches

BELLE OF GEORGIA. North China. Large; showy, white with red cheek; white flesh, fine flavor. Free. Fast grower. Heavy yielder. Ripe July 1 to 15.

ELBERTA. North China. Very large; yellow with red cheek; yellow flesh. Free. More largely planted than any other Peach. Succeeds everywhere except in extreme southern sections.

GREENSBORO. Persian. Medium-sized, nearly round; yellow with lots of red; white flesh, most excellent quality. Semi-cling. Ripe June 1. A most valuable early Peach for home or commercial orchards.

HONEY. Honey. Medium size, oval, with sharp curved point; yellow marbled with red; flesh white. It has its own peculiarly sweet, aromatic, honeyed flavor. Free. Ripe June 5 to 20.

S L A P P Y. North China. Large; yellow; flesh golden, quality good. Free. A good keeper. Ripens evenly. Ready to ship June 20 to July 10.

PERSIMMONS, JAPANESE

It has been only during the last five or six years that knowledge and processes of growing and handling Persimmons have been developed to the point where the Persimmon industry can be ranked as of equal importance with other leading crops of the cotton-belt. The carbon dioxide method of treating them has become known during this time, and its use increases their commercial possibilities without limit.

Persimmons are safe farther north than any other cotton-belt crop. They should be to farmers in this section what apples are in the North. They can be had to ripen from August to January. Get the U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 155 (Bureau of Chemistry publication). Plant some Persimmons this year. Get acquainted with them. They may be your best crop in a few years.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	22 00
4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00

DIA DIA MARU. White flesh of fine quality, which does not lose its astringency till entirely soft, unless treated. Medium size, flat and somewhat rectangular.

COSTATA. Flesh nearly always light yellow, though sometimes streaked with dark and accompanied by seeds. Astringent until soft. Medium-sized, pointed, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Ripens after October 20. A good keeper, distinct and handsome, and a fine late market sort.

HYAKUME. Flesh dark, not astringent, sweet and good while hard, but improves as it softens; about 3 inches through; skin light buff-yellow. Ripens September 15 to 30. A fine market sort which does not require special attention to astringency, and can be successfully shipped any distance.

TRIUMPH. Yellow fleshed, astringency marked, quality excellent when ripe; decidedly flattened; skin red-yellow; very productive. One of the finest. Ripens September to December.

TANE-NASHI. Well-known and popular white-fleshed variety of fine quality. Astringency begins to leave as soon as it begins to soften. About 3 inches in diameter very smooth and even; red at maturity. Usually bears second year, and is an excellent market variety.

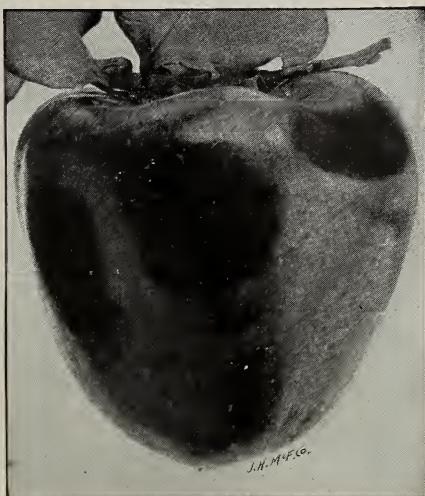
FIGS

Figs are wholesome food which no home should be without, and they are profitable when grown on a scale of at least an acre or so. All through the cotton-belt Figs thrive and are entirely hardy.

CELESTIAL. The business Fig. Medium to small, bluish yellow, very sweet, tender. Splendid for canning. Sometimes preserves itself on the trees. Begins to bear at about thirty months old. One-year trees, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; two-year trees, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

CAMPHOR TREE

This most valuable and useful tree should be planted at every home in the South. It is at home and successful from Charleston, S. C., to the Rio Grande. For shade there is no handsomer tree. It is evergreen, and will grow 50 feet high in fifteen years if not pruned, but it may be pruned to any extent and kept down to shrub size if desired. Kept low like this it makes a splendid and beautiful hedge. Somewhat higher it makes a most excellent windbreak and is particularly recommended for this purpose. Trees, 2 to 3 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$35 per 100; 3 to 4 feet high, 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10, \$70 per 100.



Tane-Nashi Persimmon

PEARS

The Pears that do well in the South are crosses between Sand Pear and European varieties. These sorts will not blight if they are not cultivated, and they will grow and yield wonderfully if given plenty of potash. Plant at least two varieties near together, to secure pollination. If your main orchard is of Kieffer, plant 10 per cent as many trees of Garber and Le Conte. The former usually bears the heavier. All our Pear trees are on Japanese roots.



Kieffer Pear Tree

Pear trees on Japanese roots:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 00	40 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00

KIEFFER. Sept. to Oct. Very large; yellow-green with much red in spots and on entire sunside; flesh coarse, flavor similar to quince. A commercial Pear that has made much money for its growers.

LE CONTE. July. Large; pale yellow, even and smooth. Should be picked before fully ripe and finished indoors. Succeeds almost everywhere.

GARBER. Aug. to Sept. Large; yellow, with considerable red on sun cheek, coarse flesh. Should accompany Kieffer. A heavy yielder, excellent for canning.

CINCINNIS. Large, irregular; light green and red; coarse, good quality; begins to bear when four or five years old. Most at home in lower Florida, Mississippi and similar Texas.

SUWANEE. Medium size, very regular and uniform; golden russet over yellow; small core, good quality. Regular and heavy bearer. Especially valuable for eating raw, but cooks excellently.

SAND, or CHINESE. Extremely strong grower; fruit showy, good keeper, and useful for preserving. Ornamental tree.

MULBERRIES

They are valuable for shade and for fruit. The berries make an excellent feed for hogs and chickens. A few trees planted in the poultry yard will be found a good investment. Birds also are fond of them, and a Mulberry tree will draw them away from other fruits they may be damaging.

Trees grafted on Multicaulis roots:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 60	\$13 00
3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	16 00
4 to 5 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00

DOWNING. Ripens in June and July. Berries large, subacid. Trees big and upright, with beautiful foliage, and quite ornamental. A fine tree for the lawn, but should not be planted where the berries will drop on the paths.

HICKS. Ripens in July and August. Berries medium-sized, sweet. Trees begin to bear when young, and get large quickly. Especially valuable as a producer of hog-feed because it continues in bearing for four months of the year.

STUBBS. Berries up to 2 inches long, quite acid, large, black. This fruit is greatly superior in quality to that of any other variety. The trees are handsome and excellent for shade when properly placed.

RUSSIAN. Grows rapidly, and bears large, long berries of good flavor and rich color from June till September. One of the best for growing where the chickens will get the fruit. Ripens April and May.

PRICES OF ONE-YEAR-OLD VINES AND CUTTINGS.

After testing out the different varieties of Grapes for the past three years we have found the following to be the most profitable and hardy sorts that can be grown in the Gulf Sections:

CATAWBA \$9.00 per 100,
Cuttings 5c Each.

CAPTIVATOR \$20.00 per 100,
Cuttings 8c Each.

WAPANUKA \$9.00 per 100,
Cuttings 4c Each.

ROMMEL \$9.00 per 100,
Cuttings 4c Each.

BLONDIN \$12.00 per 100,
Cuttings 5c Each.

HERMAN JAEGER \$8.00 per 100,
Cuttings 4c Each.

MUNICH \$9.00 per 100,
Cuttings 4c Each.

ARMALAGA \$20.00 per 100,
Cuttings 8c Each.

CARMAN \$9.50 per 100,
Cuttings 4c Each.

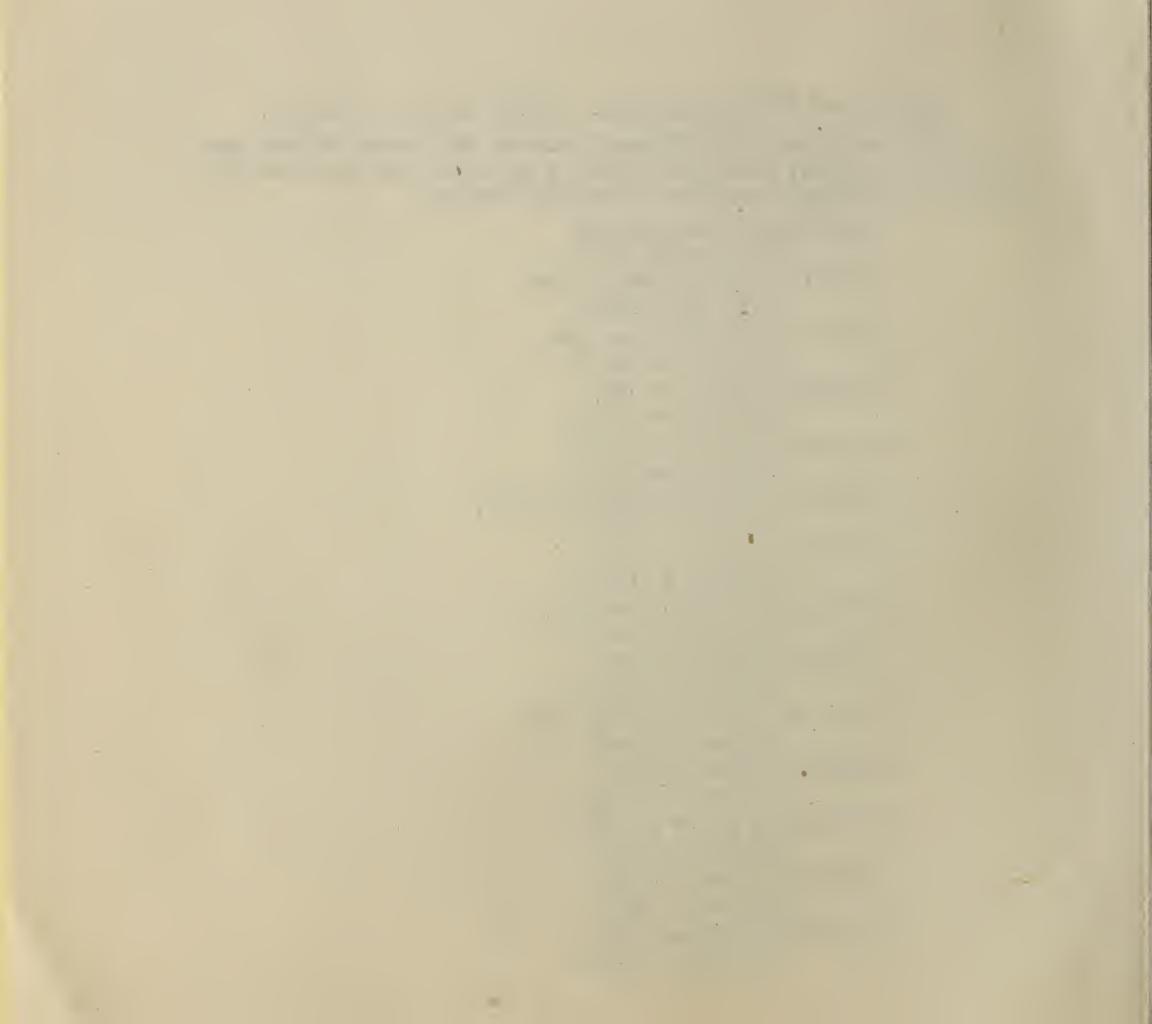
R. W. MUNSON \$8.00 per 100,
Cuttings 4c Each.

MANSIN \$12.00 per 100,
Cuttings 5c Each.

HUSMANN \$12.00 per 100,
Cuttings 5c Each.

AMERICA \$9.00 per 100,
Cuttings 4c Each.

NIAGARA \$9.00 per 100,
Cuttings 4c Each.





GRAPES

We have made a special study of the subject of Grape-growing in the South, and have selected the following list as being the very best for all sections. The Grape responds well to consistent cultivation, judicious pruning and careful spraying. Given these, most profitable crops can be grown. The proper way to grow Grapes in the South is on the Munson three-wire trellis, with the vines set 8 to 10 feet apart. They should be pruned each winter, leaving four or five buds on each shoot. Spray with bordeaux mixture several times. It is an excellent plan to enclose the bunches in two-pound paper bags.

All one-year-old stock (we do not ship two-year stock) 15 cts. each, \$1.30 for 10, \$12 per 100

GOLD COIN. T. V. M., 1885. (Norton \times Martha.) 5/12. Growth medium. Cluster medium or above, ovate-shouldered, proper degree of compactness. Always sets a crop of well-filled clusters; peduncle medium to long. Berries large, globular, yellowish, when fully ripe, persistent; skin thin, tough, never cracks, and rarely attacked by rot; pulp about same consistence as Concord, very juicy and exceedingly sweet, retains a little of the Martha flavor; liked by most persons. Ripens with Catawba, endures all extremes of climate well. Very handsome in the basket and markets excellently; has always been very profitable. Favorable reports of it from all parts of the South, and as far north as 40 degrees latitude. Plant 8 to 10 feet; medium arms. Requires good soil, cultivation and fertilization to maintain its vigor.

HEADLIGHT. T. V. M., 1896. (Moyer \times Brilliant.) 5/4. Moyer is a Canadian hybrid of Delaware with some early Labrusca kind, probably. Vine slender, but more robust than Delaware and making much longer vines, less attacked by mildew, leaves resembling those of Brilliant, but not so large; clusters small to medium, very compact, shouldered; berries clear red, globular, medium or above in size, very persistent; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, very sweet, almost equal to Delaware in quality; seeds few, ripe the earliest of any American Grape. June 25 to July 1, at Denison, Texas, making it valuable as an extra-early market Grape, supplanting such poor things as Champion.

CATAWBA. Vine vigorous, little subject to mildew, but sensitive to anthracnose and black rot; flowers perfect; cluster medium, conical; berries above medium, clear dark red, globose; skin thin, tough; pulp rather tender, juicy, sprightly, with a slight muscat flavor, not foxy; seeds medium, much resembles in vine, foliage and fruit some of Rogers' red hybrids. Ripens quite late and hangs to cluster and keep well. An excellent table and wine Grape.

BRILLIANT. T. V. M., 1883. (Lindley \times Delaware.) 5/5. Growth strong; vine endures winters anywhere down to 15 degrees below zero. Clusters large, cylindrical or somewhat conical, often shouldered, open to compact; berries large, globular, light to dark red, translucent, with a thin bloom, very handsome when well ripened; skin thin,

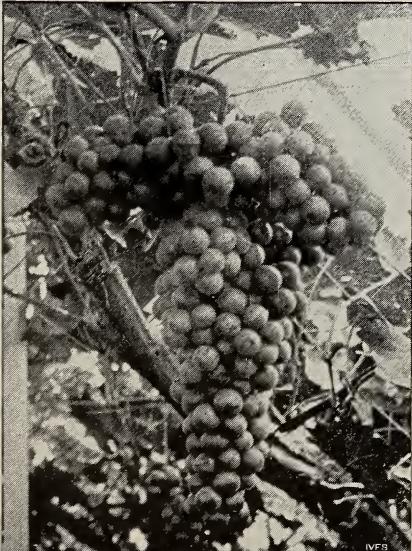
GRAPES, continued

rather tender, but seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet very tender, melting and delicious, usually preferred, for table and eating fresh, to Delaware, which it outsells 5 to 10 cents per eight-pound basket in the markets where it is known. Seeds readily part from pulp; ripens just before the Delaware and yields on an average fully twice as much. It ships about equally as well or better than Concord. Its foliage is less attacked by mildew than Delaware, and spraying with bordeaux mixture will entirely prevent this. Endures heat and drought fairly well, much better than Concord. Making a fine record in Mississippi as well as Georgia and Texas. Adapted South and North. Fine reports of it from New York. Plant 8 feet; short-arm pruning. Well adapted to limy as well as sandy soils.

CAPTIVATOR. T. V. M., 1902. (Herbert \times Meladel.) The Meladel is a seedling of Delago crossed with Brilliant, a large, fine red variety. Vine of good, vigorous, growth similar to Brilliant, but of a more lively green and less attacked by mildew; short-jointed. Cluster large, cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, properly compact; berries persistent, large to very large, globular, clear, lively, translucent red; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, melting, sweet and of the most delicious quality; seeds few; ripens just before Delaware. Probably no more attractive Grape has ever been produced in the United States.

WAPANUKA. T. V. M., 1893. (Rommel \times Brilliant.) Growth medium to strong, equal with Concord, less attacked by mildew than Brilliant. Cluster medium to large, cylindrical, shouldered, properly compact; peduncle short to medium; berries large, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, globular, persistent; rich yellowish white, translucent; skin very thin and delicate, yet seldom cracks, and handles better than Rommel. Ripe about with Delaware. Far superior to Niagara and Green Mountain. For a nearby market and table Grape there is no other variety superior or equal to it. Very prolific, requires short pruning. Succeeds well North and South. Reported as enduring drought in western Texas among the best. Undoubtedly one of the best, if not the best, table and eating Grapes produced in the United States. Takes the place of the Rommel, it being superior to it, although the Rommel is near the top for extra-fine quality and flavor. Plant 8 feet; short-arm pruning.

ROMMEL. T. V. M., 1883. (Elvira \times Triumph.) Vine short-jointed, stocky, vigorous; foliage clear green, having little pubescence, leaves of medium size, large, sharp-toothed, reminding one of Vinifera more than Labrusca; subject to mildew late in summer; cluster good medium size, compact, often shouldered; peduncle short, berry globular, medium to large, persistent, greenish until fully ripe, then becomes pale yellowish tint; skin very thin and delicate, yet it rarely cracks; flesh a sprightly, melting jelly of the most agreeable delicate flavor, liked by everyone. Too tender for shipping, but fine for local market; ripe with Concord.



BLONDIN. T. V. M., 1896. (Combination of Ten Dollar Prize Post-Oak, Norton, Virginia and Herbemont.) Very vigorous, prolific. Cluster large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, white, translucent; skin very thin and tough; pulp very tender, juicy, sprightly, quality excellent, nearly best. Late, with Triumph and Catawba in season. Very valuable as a late market and white wine Grape. Plant 10 feet; medium pruning.

HERMAN JAEGER. T. V. M., 1883. (Premier \times Herbemont.) Growth very strong; endures the Texas climate well. Clusters large to very large, shouldered, conical, very compact; peduncle short; berries small to medium, black, persistent; skin thin, tough, does not crack; pulp tender, very juicy, easily freeing seeds; quality better than Concord. A profitable market and table Grape. Ripens a week later than Concord. Not attacked to any extent by mildew, rot or leaf-folder. Valuable in southwestern Texas especially, and successful throughout the South.

America Grapes

GRAPES, continued

MUENCH. T. V. M., 1886. (*Neosho* \times *Herbemont*.) Vine very vigorous and free from all diseases; cluster large to very large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp very tender and meaty, of fine quality. Sells readily in market, also fine for table. Well adapted to the South. Ripens very late, after *Herbemont*. Plant 10 feet; long-arm pruning.

ARMALAGA. T. V. M., 1902. (*Ten Dollar Prize* \times *Black Eagle*.) Vigorous vine, stocky, healthy or little affected by mildew and rot; leaf large, three- to five-lobed, slightly downy on under side; cluster exceedingly large, often double, that is, the shoulder so long as to seem a secondary cluster; 10 to 12 inches a common length, loose, long peduncle; berry large, globular, black; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, juicy, spicy and pure, of fine flavor; seeds small; ripens late, some three weeks after *Concord*. On account of having imperfect flowers, it has not been introduced, but has been used with splendid results in breeding.

CARMAN. T. V. M., 1883. (*Premier* \times *Triumph*.) Growth vigorous; foliage never attacked by leaf-folder or mildew; very prolific. Clusters large to very large; have reached two pounds in rare instances, shouldered or branched, conical, very compact. Berries persistent, medium, globular, black with thin blue; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, yet tender when fully ripe, of pure rich, quality, much superior to *Concord*; seeds easily leaving the pulp. Vines now twenty years old have borne seventeen heavy crops. Has always been one of the most profitable varieties with us, and greatly praised in many sections of the South as far north as 40 degrees latitude. Ripe one to three weeks after *Concord* is gone. Will hang on the vines many days after becoming ripe without deteriorating. Plant 10 to 12 feet; medium pruning.

R. W. MUNSON. T. V. M., 1886. (*Big Berry* \times *Triumph*.) Growth strong, perfectly healthy; clusters medium to large, cylindrical, often shouldered; peduncle medium; berries, when well grown, medium to large, globular, persistent; black without bloom; skin never cracks; pulp tender, juicy and of a very good quality, better than *Concord* or *Beacon*. Ripe just before *Concord*. Gives good satisfaction on market. Bears heavily on long pruning and, when pollinated by other erect-stamened varieties, flowering at same time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are apparently perfect. *Concord* and *Brilliant* good pollinators for it. Ships well. Plant 10 to 12 feet. A. M. Bowman, of Salem, Va., after fruiting this variety, pronounces it the best American Grape in vine and fruit.

MANSIN. T. V. M., 1897. Leaf is subject to mildew in wet seasons. An exceedingly sweet white Grape. Hybrid of *R. W. Munson* with *Gold Coin*. Vigorous and productive; clusters medium, berry above medium, of bright yellow; skin thin and tough; pulp tender, quality excellent; ripens late, with *Triumph*.

HUSMANN. T. V. M., 1892. (*Armlong* \times *Perry*.) Combination of *Ten Dollar Prize* and *Secundo Post-Oaks* Grapes, with *Black Eagle* and *Herbemont*. Growth vigorous, endures Texas climate well; foliage mildews in wet seasons; clusters very large, long, cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, on medium peduncles, compact; berries medium size, globular, black, persistent; skin thin, delicate, yet tough; pulp melting, very juicy, sprightly, of high, pure flavor. More satisfactory by far as a market and table Grape than *Herbemont*. This variety is giving fine satisfaction in California, where tried, as a red wine Grape. Very prolific.

AMERICA. T. V. M., 1885. (Seedling of *Jaeger* No. 70.) Growth very strong; cluster conical, sufficiently compact; berries very persistent; medium size, globular, black with little bloom, and scatteringly dotted jet-black with white speck in center of dots; skin thin and tender, but does not crack; pulp melting, juicy, easily freeing the slender seeds; when fully ripe very rich in sugar, also rich in agreeable acid; possesses a very distinct, peculiar flavor, much liked by some, not foxy, making a good combination market and wine Grape; juice intensely violet-red. A very good port wine has been made from it without "fortifying." Ripens in Mississippi July 20 to August 1, a little after *Concord*, and always evenly. Very prolific with long-arm pruning and when pollinated by other varieties, as it does not thoroughly pollinize itself. *Beacon* and *Concord* are good mates. Endures the severest drought with ease. Has passed through 27 degrees below zero without damage. Not attacked by mildew, rot or leaf-folder, and has given excellent results in California as a resistant graft stock for *Vinifera* varieties. Adapted South and North. Plant 12 to 14 feet.

FLAME TOKAY. Cluster and berry of great size, berry obovate, pink or rose-color, very persistent; firm, good quality when well ripened, very attractive and a great seller and shipper.

PECANS

Professor Van Deman of the U. S. Division of Pomology says that, "The Pecan is one of the very best things to grow for profit, and, from a cultural standpoint, absolutely safe. Pecans are known as a 'sure' crop."

The Pecan is an exceptionally long-lived tree, and will produce a crop for many years. It is not affected by dry weather nor by an unusually wet season. It requires comparatively little care, but a grove that is cultivated will, of course, yield more than one that is left to shift for itself.

In six years after planting, the trees should begin to bear. The average yield for the first year of bearing is five pounds per tree. This quantity increases yearly until maturity, when the yield should be about one hundred and fifty pounds or more per tree. A fair price is 40 cents a pound, but in 1911 the nuts sold as high as 75 cents a pound at the groves. Even at the lower price, twenty trees (an acre) will yield \$1,200 which is five times as much as you can make with cotton or corn, and this money comes year after year without any hard labor on your part.

You will make no mistake if you plant Pecans—if you have only an acre, use it for a sure income; if you have ten acres your income will be greater, but just as sure. Right now is the time to make a beginning, and in ten years or less you will have an income that will permit you to buy an automobile, build a better house, or take that long-thought-of journey.

Selection of Land. As this is one of the most important items, we mention it first. The Pecan, like the hickory, thrives on a great variety of soils, but seems to do best

where the subsoil is moderately porous and is mixed with some sand or gravel. Good drainage, either natural or artificial, is very essential; though after trees are well established, a temporary overflow, even of several weeks' duration, will do no harm. River- and creek-bottom lands give splendid results, but do not produce nuts so early as the uplands. Nearly all of the cut-over pine lands of the South will produce very profitable, early-bearing Pecan orchards, if well fertilized.

Climate. Just how far north these choice varieties of Pecans are hardy has not yet been proved, although experiments are being made as far north as Illinois. There is no doubt that they will succeed anywhere south of the Mason and Dixon line, where land is suitable.

Selecting Varieties. Send for samples, and choose good-sized, soft-shelled, well-filled nuts, with a rich kernel, and do not forget that productiveness should be a leading feature. There are many good nuts, but when planting an orchard as long-lived as the Pecan, too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of varieties. The mere fact that a nurseryman has grafted stock is no guarantee of quality, as wood of the best varieties, either for budding or grafting, remains high-priced; therefore, thousands of trees are grafted to comparatively inferior varieties by



Pecan Tree

PECAN, continued

unscrupulous propagators and sold at a "cut rate" to the inexperienced planter.

Size of Trees to Plant. While small-sized Pecan trees will eventually give as good results as larger ones, there is a saving of time by planting trees from 3 to 6 feet in height. Very large trees receive a greater check in transplanting, and, therefore, do not save so much time, in proportion, as a medium-sized tree. For shipping long distances, the medium and smaller sizes should be used.

Time to Plant. Whenever trees are dormant and ground is not frozen, the best time being as soon as possible after the leaves drop, which is usually about December 1 here.

Directions for Planting. Make holes large enough to accommodate roots spread out in natural position, being careful to cut off, with a sharp knife, all those broken or mashed.

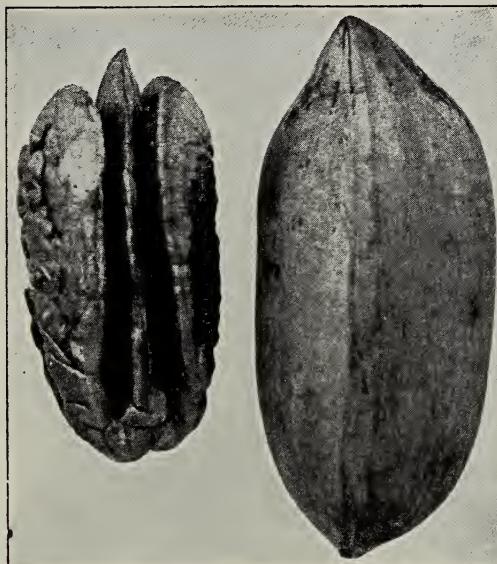
Plant trees the same depth they stood in the nursery, filling in among the roots with mellow surface soil, with which, if too poor, some well-rotted barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer should be incorporated. Settle the soil very firmly with a smooth ram-pole (being careful not to injure the roots), unless very wet; in which case use water to settle the soil into all the crevices. Leave 2 inches of loose soil on the surface.

Fertilizing. Soil not naturally strong should be fertilized with sufficient manure, or some commercial fertilizer, to produce a good crop of corn or cotton, while orchard is young. Care should be used never to allow any crude or unrotted fertilizer of any kind to come in contact with the roots. When trees arrive at bearing age, more potash should be applied. Sow cowpeas or velvet beans in all orchards not used for some other cultivated crop, but keep the vines off the trees. Plow under while trees are small, and graze down with stock when trees get large enough to be out of danger.

Cultivation. Cultivation should be shallow and frequent enough to keep surface very finely pulverized in a dry season, and free from weeds or grass when rainy. It is best to break the entire ground before or soon after setting trees, and plant in some cultivated crop, such as cotton, corn, potatoes, melons, peanuts or other merchantable produce, being careful not to plant anything within 6 feet of the trees. Never put in oats or other small grains. Where it is cheaper to keep the soil moist and mellow, and the weeds smothered with heavy mulch, than to cultivate continually, apply, as soon as possible after planting, any available litter.

Distance. Distance to plant should be from 40 to 70 feet, according to character of soil, the former applying to the poorer and sandy piney woods lands, on which Pecan trees begin bearing quite young, the latter to alluvial and bottom-lands. A very good plan is to plant 35 x 66 feet and cut out alternate trees as soon as they begin to touch. The advantages of this method are the protection the trees afford each other and the greater production for the first fifteen or twenty years, as the trees should have produced at least 1,000 pounds of nuts, each, by that time.

Pruning. When transplanting large Pecan trees, at least three-fourths of the tops should be cut away, and of smaller trees about one-third. A 6-foot tree should be cut down to about 4 feet. It is also of the greatest importance that the young shoots on the stem be allowed to remain for a few seasons, or until the tree gets stocky and well established, pinching back during the summer so that no large branches grow below where the head is wanted. A common mistake is to keep all the sprouts off the stem, thus making the young tree become spindling, top-heavy and bent over, or perhaps hide-bound and stunted, requiring a support to keep it upright until it recovers from the unnatural method of pruning. Nature never prunes a limb of the stem off a young Pecan tree until well shaded.



Van Deman Pecan

PECANS, continued

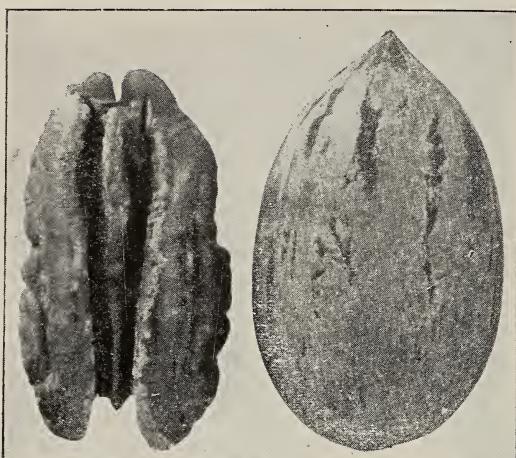
Insect Enemies. The statement made by some one that the Pecan has no insect foes is a mistake. The bud-worm has done more or less damage in the nurseries and newly planted orchards by eating the buds and tips of the new growth. Spraying with arsenate of lead often enough to keep the foliage and buds well coated with the poison is effectual for all leaf-eating or chewing insects. Worms or caterpillars working in clusters may be easily destroyed by hand, or with a torch on a long bamboo pole. For further directions, send to the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Miss., for bulletin on "Insects Injurious to Pecans."

Cutting the Tap-Root. Experiments have proved that a transplanted tree with the tap-root cut will grow as well, and bear equally as early and abundantly, as when grafted where the seed was planted, and the roots left undisturbed.

Must Pecans Be Grafted. The experience of the past thirty years has shown that

Pecan trees, as well as pears, peaches, apples, etc., must be budded or grafted to perpetuate varieties, and that only a small percentage of seedlings will come similar, while most of them will be inferior to the parent.

Time of Bearing. A 5- to 6-foot, grafted tree, transplanted and given the best of care, will usually bear a few nuts after three years. There are trees in this vicinity that were profitable at five years, and at seven years after planting bore thirty pounds of nuts, while neglected trees are often unprofitable at ten to twelve years after planting. This is on pine-lands, hammock and other uplands, bottom, or any heavy alluvial soils requiring about five years longer. Seedlings have been known to stand twenty-five years or more before bearing.



Stuart Pecan

Average Yield when trees have been planted in orchards:

1914-1915 PECAN PRICES.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75	\$ 7.00	\$ 65.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.85	8.00	75.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	10.00	85.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.40	13.00	115.00
6 to 7 feet.....	1.75	16.00	150.00

PABST. Medium size, cylindrical, with soft thin shell, meat high-flavored, bright-colored and heavy in weight.

STUART. Nuts 2 inches long, many dark marks on shell. Shell of medium thickness and very brittle, meat plump, bright-colored, high quality, rich and sweet. Heavy bearer and strong grower.

SUCCESS. Large, tapering with blunt point, reddish brown, purple markings. Shell thin and partitions very thin. Kernel plump, yellow, sweet. Well recommended.

SCHLEY. Nuts about 1 3/4 inches long, a little flattened, light brown. Shell thin, meat bright yellow-brown, most excellent quality.

RUSSELL. Nuts about 1 1/2 inches long, oval, pointed, almost gray. Meat full, good quality. Shell medium thin. Begins to bear early.

VAN DEMAN. Nuts more than 2 inches long, slender, pointed, dark brown, with thin shell and partitions. Meat of highest quality. Trees great growers and bearers.

ROSES

No home in the South should miss its Roses. No landscape plan, be it in humble back yard or in the lawn of a great house, is good in the South without Roses. They grow so well, they bloom so freely, their flowers are so flawless, so sweet, so delightfully attractive, that they form home ties no one ever forgets.

The important point with your Rose-garden is to get the right varieties for your conditions and to get good plants. Our list contains only such sorts as will succeed splendidly in the South. We have eliminated doubtful sorts. Select the colors you prefer from these, and you can depend on our plants to make you a delightful Rose-garden.

All our Rose plants are grafted or budded on Sweetbrier stock:

	Each	10	100
1 year old..	\$0	30	\$2 50
2 years old.	40	3 50	30 00

BON SILENE. Tea. Deep salmon-rose and carmine, medium size, semi-double, highly scented, very free-flowering. Splendid in bud stage. Bushes grow quite large.

BRIDESMAID. Tea. Rich, clear pink with a silvery luster, a beautiful color that does not soon fade; large, full, very beautiful in the bud and very sweet when the flowers expand. One of the finest of Tea Roses.

CHROMATELLA. Climbing Tea. A climber called "Cloth of Gold" by many of its admirers because the color is such a clear, bright golden yellow. Succeeds splendidly in all open ground in the South, either as a bush or on a trellis.

DEVONIENSIS. Climbing Tea. A climbing white Rose that is flushed at the center with pink. Very sweet, large, semi-double. Many call it the "Magnolia Rose" because of its fragrance. Bush very vigorous. You always may find flowers on it.

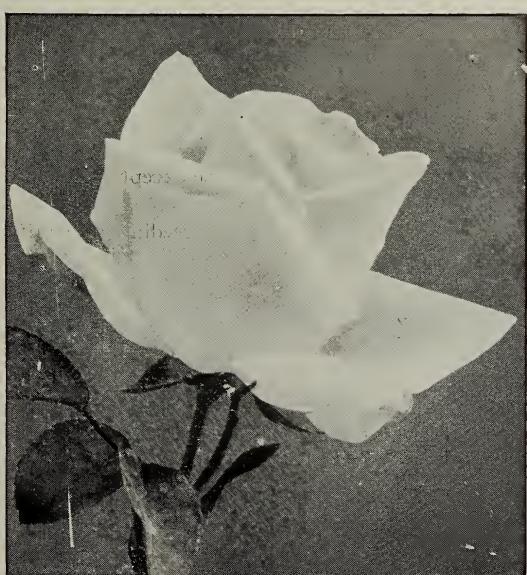
HENRY M. STANLEY. Tea. Pale pink, edged and spotted with deep rose, and the backs of the petals beautifully tinted with salmon. Large, double; both buds and full-blown flowers exquisitely formed. Very fragrant.

ISABELLA SPRUNT. Tea. Sulphur-yellow, exceedingly beautiful in bud; free-flowering and free-blooming; delightfully fragrant. One of the most useful light-colored Roses and well suited to all the South.

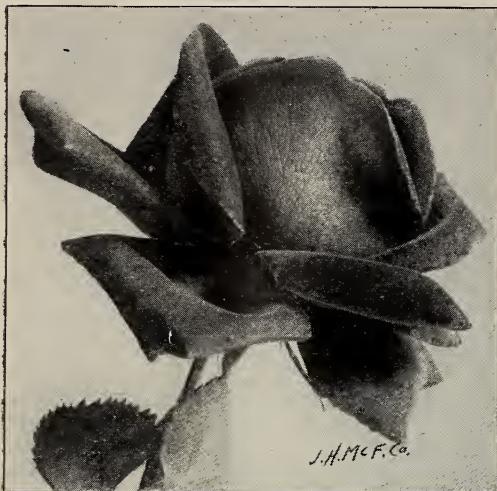
JAMES SPRUNT. Climbing Tea. Rich crimson, large, very full, extremely sweet. Flowers hang on bush in perfect condition a long time. Makes a fine pillar Rose.



J. B. Clark Rose



Killarney Rose



Louis Phillippe Rose

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. Hybrid Tea. Brilliant silvery rose, large, very full, free bloomer and vigorous grower.

MME. DE WATTEVILLE. Tea. Salmon-white, each petal bordered with bright rose like a tulip; buds long, very sweet, double; free bloomer and very satisfactory grower. Recommended.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. Tea. Pale yellow with edges of petals often lined with rose. Flowers and buds both well formed, bush a free grower. In every respect a most charming Rose, and exceedingly hard to beat outdoors.

MAURICE ROUVIER. Tea. Veined with delicate rose and tinted with red and buff; large, full, globular, sweet and free blooming.

MRS. ROBERT E. PEARY. Hybrid Tea. A climber with pure white flowers of extra-large size, double, pointed and exquisitely shaped. Blooms very freely and is a great grower.

PAUL NEYRON. Hybrid Perpetual. Deep rose; the largest of all Roses, very full, sweet. A very vigorous grower, and succeeds especially well in the South.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. Climbing Tea. Pure cherry-red, with no shading or fading; large, double, sweet. A splendid grower and climber. You will like it.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. The same as the preceding one except the color is a combination in stripes of red and buff and salmon or white.

SAFRANO. Saffron and apricot-yellow; large, semi-double, exceedingly beautiful in bud, very free bloomer and vigorous grower.

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